MUNY YORK THRALD, TURSDAY, MAY 26, 1868-TRIPLE SITTER

## WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

from New York on the 12th of May in answer to an imaguity from Samuel Ward:—'I leave at 7:30; will see you early." But and telegraphed on the same say, as he swears by direction of Wooley, to Sheridan Shook.—'Oome on by first train—very important." What was it that was so important that the third or fourth member of the Astor House association for the purchase shook, by order of Wooley:—'You must come here hiotel, on the same day and hour Craig telegraphed Shook, by order of Wooley:—'You must come here and untangle a smarl between friends at once." What 'wann' had happened between "friends?' Craig swears he does not know. Shook swears he does not know shook swears he does not know shook and swears he does not know shook and swears he does not know shook shook shook swears he does not know shook shook shook shook swears he does not know shook shook

B. S. Hastings, care Sheridan Shook, 85 Cedar street;— We have beat the Methodist Episcopul Church North, hell, George Wilkes and impeachment. It is believed a vote will be taken to-day. I doubt it.

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I Again, so assured was Wooley that his work was well done and that there was nothing more for him to do in Washington that at eight o'clock of the same morning (the 16th) at the telegraphs his friend J. S. G. Burt, New York:—"Where is Wash? I will dine with Hanceck to-night and be at Fifth avenue Sunday morning. Andy all right."

In view of all this evidence the committee have reported the accompanying resolve. They have foreborn to state any other evidence which they have foreborn to state any other evidence which they have foreborn to state any other evidence which they have taken, confining themselves to that which seemed to affect and cluster around Wooley in this report, because his case is alone the present subject of inquiry before the House. There is other and most important evidence bearing on the subject of attempted interference with the course of public justice, the mature and extent of which the committee do not think it proper or just even to indicate until their final report shall be made, lest they might do injustice and the indication of the evidence might cause the avoidance of the witnesses, more than one of whom they have not yet been able to reach by the summons of the House. The committee are of opinion that not only this, but all other investigations by the House in the future, depend for their efficiency upon the action of the House in the scae. If Wooley can thus defy, by evasion and false swearing, the solemn investigation of the House can ever hereafter hope with any success to investigate, detect and provide against any other attempted corruption in government affairs.

The report concludes with the following resolution:—

Besolved, That Charles W. Wooley, a witness heretofore

Resolved, That Charles W. Wooley, a witness heretofore duly summoned before the Committee of Managers of this House, and who, as appears by the report of the Managers, has refused to answer the proper inquiries put to him in the course of the investigation ordered by the House, and who has not attended upon the seasions of the committee according to its order, but has, in contempt thereof and of the order of this House, left the city of Washington and remains absent, and has not yet reported himself to the committee, be forthwith arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms and be brought before the House, and the before the House, and woolly be detained by virtue thereof by the sergeant-at-Arms until he assaver for his contempt of the order of the House, and and the seal of the House, and the House, and and the seal of the House may make in the premises.

Mr. BUTLER moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Bitons regretted that the gentleman made an error in point of fact in his resolution. He had failen in the error of saying, as was asserted the other day, that Mr. Wooley had left the city.
Mr. Butaki explained that Mr. Wooley had left town, and sent a despatch that he had gone; he went to New York in defiance of the committee and stayed until last night.

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Mr. Brooks—The resolution states that Mr. Wooley s not in the city, when he is.

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Mr. BROOKS called for the reading of the resolution, saying the words "remains absent" appeared in it. He hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would put the resolution in such a form that all could vote for it, because those on his side of the House did not intend to arraign themselves in opposition to it. He hoped, too, the gentleman would strike out the word "proper," because if it were retained it would imply that the inquiry into private affairs, was a proper one. The Managers were not invested with any prerogative for inquiring into private affairs, and when they did so they travelled far beyond any Parliamentary right, and especially did they exceed the limit when, as he understood, in this case a wines was asked whether he used any of the twenty-five thousand dollars drawn by him for the purpose of securing acquittat on the impeachment, and he answered "Xo." He wished to ask the gentleman to fill the two bianks, because the bountry had the right officially to have been the view of the said by the testimouy of Mr. Weed were approphed by offers of money, whose names are left blank, are stated unofficially to be a Senator from Kansus (Mr. Pomeroy) and a Senator from Nevada (Mr. Nye). This testimony seemed to corroborate what Colonel Cooper had sworn, to about certain negotiations respecting the votes of those same two Senators. The investigation should be carried still further as a matter of equity and converted still further as a matter of equity and its containing the names of thirty-five Senators for conviction, and at another time thirty-six. Now this caucus ought to be inquired into and all its doings unfolded, so that the public should know whether senators who are sworn to act as judges or jurors were senating to a population on the rights of he work at the public should know whether senators who are sworn to act as judges or jurors were sena

as any other profession, but journg hists could have no right to associate with gentleman if in every political excitement here they could be Compelled to discloss every private conversation they held in the social circie with public men. When they thus obtain information in the line of their profession, exclusively pertaining to their business pursuits, journalism became as much a privileged profession as the consultation of a client and his lawyer or a confession to the priesthood; and in behalf of his profession he would say it was the duty of a journalist, despite of all threats of imprisonment or even or death, to decline to impart such privileged cosmunications except at the command of the highest courts of law, and then only as to particular and specific search and them only as to particular and specific search elegrams as an outrage of private rights and berry. The has an outrage of private rights and berry. The has an outrage of private rights and berry. The has an outrage of private rights and berry. The has an outrage of private rights and berry whatever in time of peace; and would never be submitted to in Early and the telegraph in matters relating to commerce, business affairs and the most sacred domestic relations, the Managers had not discovered more corious telegrams. He believed that they had suppressed a hundred of other telegrams, while those before the House were perverted or misrepresented. The surrender of these telegrams by the managers of the telegraph office was most disgraceful and cowardly, and ought to condemn them in the eyes of the world. He would, he repeated, throw no obstacle in the way of the investigation. Let the Managers find everything they may seek. The whole array of names was not of those connected with his (Mr. Brooks) party. Shook was appointed by President Lincoln. What the politics of Wooley were he did not know. As to Adams, he was never in the Consensation of order. He found at page 102 of the rules of proceeding that any person summoned as a witness who shall will

were either from hier who do not know anything of the proceedings or who attempt to prejudice the investigation. The committee thought proper to be silent on all matters except as to what was necessary for the purposes of public justice, and he, for one, retused to give a single item of any description, although applied to by genliemen of the press. There was not one substantial word of truth in the reported testimony of Colonel Cooper which appeared in the National Intelligencer. One thing more. The committee had been attacked because of what was claimed to be a wholesale seizure of telegraphs. No such wholesale seizure had been made. They did, what in his judgment they had a right to do, according to the law of the land and exactly within the power of the House. They sent a suppens duces tecum to the telegraph to bring their despatches, and asking them to produce telegrams named or unnamed. The difficulty was the corrupt rascals had used the fictitious names, such as Prescott, Bismarck, &c., instead of their own, and he would say here it was the right of the committee, acting on the part of the House, to take every telegram for the purpose of justice, and no honest man would complain of it. The old adage of his namesake was appropriate here—

No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.

And when they struck the telegrams there was a fluttering among the gold gamblers and the whiskey gamblers, who consulted how Senators could be bought. Whatever might be the result of the investigation they had demonstrated to the country that there had been a corrupt conspiracy to buy Senators. If it failed it was not because no corrupt attempt had been made, but because there was too much virtue in the Senate. The unfortunate and humiliating spectacle was presented that there were men in high government positions ready to meet together and receive and entertain corrupt propositions as to what Senators could be bought. This state of facts was beyond all peradion. Mr. Butler then proceeded to repeat a port

tion of the testimony, adding that there was a telegram from Wooley, saying that "Impeachment has gone up higher than a kite." Under those circumstances they looked at the telegrams and found the remarkable fact that every gold gambler and others who live on plundering the public knew what the votes would be, while honest men did not.

Mr. Eldridge desired to know whether one of the witnesses did not telegraph that impeachment was lost and the verdict would be in favor of the President, and that the witness based his opinion on the length of the face of Manager Butler? And was not this the character of the telegram?

Mr. Butler replied that there was one Sam Ward, who dined with Wooley, Evarts and Groesbeck, and who telegraphed to his son on the 18th institut McCulloch would not sell gold and to buy him \$50,000. Ward, on the morning that the vote was taken, was certain that the President would not be convicted. He would read a number of these telegrams:—"S. W. to W. R. Hedge—Your bet." On May 6, the day that Wooley said his business was all arranged, Wooley telegraphed to S. M. Barlow, "All O. K.—twice eleven sure." J. B. C. telegraphed to Ward, "Are you quite sure your statement relative to a particular person is correct?" Ward replied, "I have it from such a source that I will go to the bottoniess pit for my belief." Mr. Butler said there's where he will go. (Laughter.) He could state that at five minutes after twelve o'ciock on the morning of the vote Samuel Ward telegraphed to the gold gamblers of Wall street:—"The President's acquitata is certain. I have just met Butler; he was going along as if fort Fisher was not taken." (Laughter.) He (Mr. Butler) said he did feel at that time just as he felt when Fort Fisher was not taken. He felt it to be a great calamity when impeachment was defeated by conspirations as it was a great calamity when impeachment was defeated by conspirations as it was a great calamity when there was a failure to take that stronghoid of the rebedion. He felt as badiy of the one as of th

walling to be twitted for one as well as the other. In both cases there were corruption, perjury and frauai and both the taking of fort fisher and the conviction of the President were necessary for the security of the country. This Woodey expressly declared that on the night of the 14th of May a meeting was held at the house of the Chief Justice for the purpose of founding a new party. He supposed that if or purposes of corruption party bribes are as powerful as money bribes. He had supposed that a Senator could be offered the parties of a Secretary as easily as a promise of money could be made by Wooley. Either might be a bribe to swerve that because purposes. He desired, like the gentleman from New York, that the investigation should be ample and complete. No telegram that did not relate to this impeachment was procured by the Managers either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Brooks inquired why the gentleman has not brought forward the telegrams of George Wilkes and Theodore Tilton. Had he got them?

Mr. BUTLER, in reply to this question, said he knew of no acts of disloyally on the part of Tilton or Wilkes which led him to investigate their affairs in any form. Every man was known by the company he kept. The committee investigated the affairs of those who kept suspicious company. Whenever he heard of such and such a bad man, he went to see his telegrams being exposed which ought not to be any fear of telegrams being exposed which ought not to be exposed. Every government on the earth had a right to examine papers for its own protection.

Mr. Eldenhous inquired whether the gentleman had ever known an instance in any parliamentary body wherein an investigation was had that the members of the committee were on one or the same side of the question. Here was a question should be all on one side? Would it not be fair to have both sides represented?

Mr. Eldenhous—That's not quite fair in not answering my question. I don't understand the question is simply that; if so the committee of Managers were not the proper perso

whether it was fair 10 have a committee all on one side.

Mr. Butler—I never supposed the gentleman was an favar of bribery. Therefore the committee is on the same side he is. (Laughter.) If we take the gentleman on the committee who have only an ealarged committee on this subject.

Mr. Baker, (rep.) of Ill., remarked that he was impelled by duty to say one word. In his opinion it was a violation of public justice, where the object was to make an impact of improper comment or corruption in regard to a may state trial, to deposit the power in the mands of only one party.

He declared in his place his profound conviction that it was a violation of the instincts of the Anglo-Saxon heart and of Anglo-Saxon liberty. He wanted corruption exposed and ferreted out and brought to the light of day. This investigation, as long as any inculpation existed, should be carried on; but here in his place, even if it brought him in opposition to his party friends, he protested against an exparte inquest into a great public transaction.

There were in one part of the gallery slight demonstration of applause, which the speaker checked.

Ar. BUTLER—boes the gentleman believe himself competent to conduct the investigation fairly?

Mr. Baker—I hope if I were a member of the committee I would think myself capable of doing so.

Mr. BUTLER—if the gentleman thinks he would be capable of concluding the examination fairly he will accord to his associates the same fairness of power. By his remark he shows he can do so. Will he not say his associates can do the same? This question rises above party. I have heard enough of party. When we decide to do anything it is party. When the other side do anything it is conscientious judgment. When they vote against impeachment, their bread and butter depending on it, it is conscientious judgment. When they vote against impeachment, their bread and butter depending on it, it is sonscientious judgment. Whenever we vote for it it is party. When we investigate fraud they say we cannot do it because it is party; and so it is when we investigate corruption and bribery.

Mr. Baker—I say I want to elevate these proceedings above party.

Mr. Butler demanded the previous question, and

we investigate corruption and bribery.

Mr. BAFER—I say I want to elevate these proceedings above party.

Mr. BUTLER demanded the previous question, and under its operation the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Eldridge offered a proposition declaring that the seizure of private and personal telegrams was violative of the constitution, which provides for the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrants shall issue but upon a probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the piace to be searched and the persons or things to be seized; that such seizure is an outrage on personal therty to which no free people can tolerate or submit. Mr. Eldridge moved to suspend the rules, which was disagreed to, and so the resolution went over until next Monday.

The House at five o'clock adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

## THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Burlingame-His Appointment-His Mr. Views-The Embassy-Its Character and Composition-Visit to the Park-To the Photographers-Humor-How They Dine-To

the Theatre.

In the edition of the Herald for Saturday, 23d inst., were published the particulars of the arrival and composition of the imperial embassy from China, to be accredited to the "treaty-making Powers," at the head of which stands our countryman, the Hon. Anson Burlingame, added to which were suggestions as to the policy which it was probable gentlemen—the latter including Mr. Burlingame and his secretaries, Messrs. Brown and Du Chong—in their communications with the governments to which they were authorized to present their cre-

Since the arrival of the embassy—which is sufficiently large to command thirty-six rooms of the Westminster Hotel—Mr. Burlingame and family occupying the suit to which the great English novelist was assigned on his arrival in this countrythis latitude, its members have not made themselves sufficiently conspicuous to attract any particular

Should, however, any of the Orientals pass up or down Broadway or any other thoroughfare, always in carriages, pedestrians glance at them with "speculation in their eyes;" comment, perhaps, on their costume, which is not only rich in material, but, as a rule, tasteful in make, and then forget them as individuals, while their minds ponder the wonderful fact that the most ancient, most populous, and, at the present time, the most exclusive of the nations of the Eastern hemisphere has honored not Mr. Burlingame, but simply through him mediatorially the youngest of the nations-a nation in every aspect the most opposite to it in its views of social as well as political character.

Perhaps when we glance a few years anterior to the date of the Hon. Anson Burlingame's commission as the representative in all other lands of the government of China we may find causes which have materially influenced the minds of the Empe-ror and his near advisers to entrust the conduct of this delicate mission to our ex-minister. Our policy in Japan, as well as the apparent desire of our government through its representatives in China to pur-sue a straightforward course in its diplo-matic dealings with the people of the Orient, had doubtless, combined with the personal prestige of Mr. Burlingame, much to do in influencing the Chinese government in their selection. And they must have been internally convinced that they could not entrust the diplomatic future of China to an abler and certainly no honester man.

Mr. Burlingame's view of the position he holds is exceedingly modest. He does not regard himself so much honored as he does the republic through him. As we have dealt with the people of China without resorting to chicanery, so in their future international relations they, with true Oriental politeness, desire to express their appreciation by assuring the government of the United States that it can place unreservedly its honor and its future—for China, ancient as it is, is to have a future, in which the civilization of the Occident is to be comprehensively a part—in the hands of one of its citizens. And politically, diplomatically, commercially considered, this appointment is, reduced to the measure of money, worth a thousand million dollars to us. The Chinese believe in us, believe in our government, in our posicy, in our honesty. And—laugh not—we have been honest, commercially and diplomatically, in our dealings with them. Our treaties are their text books of diplomacy. Upon them are founded all their other compacts, or it in the future will be conformed to them, with the other mercantile nations.

How Mr. BURLINGAME REGARDS HIS APPOINTMENT.

Regarding his appointment as acceptable to all parties in the United States, and entertaining the view that he is in the diplomatic service of another Power, it is Mr. Burlingame's resolve to keep aloof from politics. For the time—that is, so long as he has the honor of the Chinese government in his keeping—he, as its most trusted servant, will regard himself as an alien to this country. In that capacity, in his intercourse with the Powers to which he is accredited, he will endeavor to enter into such compacts only as will be favorable and profitable to the parties to them. The interest of China will be urged on all proper occasions, and it is nis belief that if the various nations will ener frankly, as he doubts not they will, into diplomatic relations with him, China will all the sooner open up her vast territories to the christianizing and civilizing indunences of the MR. BURLINGAME DIPLOMATICALLY CONSIDERED.

Mr. Burlingame's view of the position he holds is

of courting slaves, have in the honesty of that at Washington, governing with deep solicitude forty millions of freemen.

THE EMBASSY.

That the Embassy might be creditable alike to the Chinese government and to Mr. Burlingame, a diplomatic corps, composed of Mongolians of capacity, were selected. Certainly the materiel of the embassy, regarded physically as well as mentally, is creditable. With the exception of Dr. Tso, physician to the corps, the members of it are in the prime of manhood. Very few of the twenty-seven Orientals, sixteen of whom are servants, have reached life's climacteric. The tojens which, rendered into English, means "great men"—that is, if in Chinese the word admits of the addition of the sign plural; tojen, singular, is in the vollegate "great man"). Chih and Sun (pronounced soon) are men of good presence. They have a self-possessed, intelligent look, and nothing escapes their observation. Thus far their impressions, as of their attaches and body servants, are most favorable toward our people. Everything they see and hear pleases them. And, as Mr. Burlingame intimated to us yesterday, they have, both at San Francisco and in this city, written and forwarded letters to the high dignitaries of the imperial government of a laudatory character. Grave and courtoous as these mandarins and their attaches are fley are not without a spice of humor in their gowposition, as one or two anecdotes will presently illustrate.

Visit 70 The Park And An Armory.

We have hinted that since their arrival the members of the embassy have been somewhat secluded. This may be attributed to fatigue of travelling, the unpropilious state of the weather and the desire of dipromatel form, have been presented to the her proposition as a dipromatel form, have been presented to the her proposition and the dipromatel form, have been presented to the her proposition sentents of the montant proposition as a matter of dipromatel form. In the proposition as a matter of dipromatel form. In the matter of the montant proposition t

much until timself and associates, as a matter of diplomatic form, have been presented to the repre-sentatives of the national government. On sacurday they, lowever, valued, without or gen-

tation, the Park, where, putting aside state and rank, they them themselves on the sward and enjoyed with much laughter a good roil. They next filled their small bowled pipes and induged in a smoke; but Pluvius was not in a pleasant mood and soon they were necessitated to seek sheiter in their carriages and turn their faces cityward to their pleasant apartments at the Westminster, in Irving place. Thence a few of the less distinguished of the embassy, accompanied by a gentleman of the hotel, visited the armory of the Seventh regiment, where they intelligently and minutely examined the muskets and other accourtements; but that which pleased them most, apparently, was the practice of members of the drum corps who happened to be present. With the tatioo, the long roil, the Adjutant's call and the reveille they seemed particularly delignted. They could not have too much of the martial music. To them it was sweeter than the strains of a Patti or a Kellogg to the cultivated ear of a Caucusian. Those who were thus martially aroused were of the younger members of the company. The grave gentlemen—those on whose shoulders the dignity of the ancient empire is laid, in immediate association with Mr. Burlingame and his European secretaries—could not or would not express pleasure with Tung and Teh, Lien and Ting. Toh and Revet, and Kang and Chwang—their good humored, almond-eyed, talkative attaches.

\*\*REST FOR ORIENT AND OCCIDENT.\*\*

On Sunday rest was prescribed to the Orientals as well as to the Occidentals, and yesterday their only visits were to the photographers, Gurney and Brady, at 707 and 785 Broadway.

VISIT TO BRADY'S.

Brady's gallery, the well known visiting ground of

well as to the Occidentals, and yesterday their only visits were to the photographers, Gurney and Brady, at 707 and 755 Broadway.

VISIT TO BRADY'S.

Brady's gallery, the well known visiting ground of every notable who visits Gotham, was, of course, patronized by the Ambassador and suite in the course of their pereginations yesterday—and why not? Brady has an historical collection which has been gathered with great trouble, and on which the collector prides himself highly. He exhibits to one correct views of the scenes, both of the disasters and victories of the Union troops; perfect likenesses of the best and bravest, the honestest and most dishonest of the heroes or notoricities of the war, and even here room is made for Butler, whose only claim to a place in a gallery of art must be his inordinate love for crested spoons; but history knows no distinction in this respect, truth must be told, for one knows that Blood, who stole a jewelled crown takes as conspicuous a place in the record of the events of the period as does the royal owner whose privilege it was to wear that crown. Other well known faces, recalling chapters in the modern history of this country, will also be met with at Brady's, and to continue the faithfulness of his lilustrated story the collector prevalied upon the first American Ambassador of the Celestial empire and his suite to grant another addition to his gallery. Accordingly yesterday Mr. Burlingame, the mandarins and other members of the cembassy proceeded to the studio on Broadway and remained there upwards of two hours, in the course of which time the weather became somewhat placable and Mr. Brady was enabled to take a splendid photograph of the group. At two o'c'cok, after inspecting the pictures and photographs in the gallery, the party took their departure, evidently well pleased with their visit and the manner of their reception.

At Mr. Gurney's, accompanied by Messrs. Burlingame, Du Chang and Brown—the first named gentleman having previously sat for an imperial photograph—their

on the large cards of this artist, when the photographs properly toned, will be prepared for exhibition and criticism.

While arranging one of the groups at this place, Teh, who speaks English very well, had a ludicrous fail from a chair. In his descent, his cue, or "pig-tail," of very respectable length, flew upward, and the end of it in some manner got entangled on a nail in the wall. Perceiving the oddity of the situation, he at once curled up his body and, with a laugh, requested he might be presented to the Gothamites in that attitude. When they had tired of their visit to Mr. Gurney's gallery—the young men of the party supplying themseives with photographs of the ladies who appear in the "White Fawn!"—they prepared to return to their hotel.

Near the doorway to the street, on their exit, a number of ladies stood to scrutinize them, and while the carriages were being drawn up a temporary halt on the sidewalk was made. A lady standing near the rather handsome form of Tung, forgetting good breeding in her desire to acquire hirsule knowledge under difficulties, very deliberately took in her ungloved hand his long and claborately platted cue, black as coal and almost as coarse as the hair of a "big Ingin," and critically examined it. Tung eyed the "lady" for a moment, a smile illuminating his broad, flat face as he glanced at her own coffure, and then bowing, said, "All mine! all mine!" The inquisitive feminine retired in disgust, and Mr. Tung, the smile on his dark face deeper and broader than before, entered the carriage with others of his compatitots and was presently rolled up Broadway.

At DINNER.

Broadway.

AT DINNER.

Without desiring to Jenkinsize our review of the sayings and doings of tiese Orientals during the brief hours of yesterday, it perhaps will not be considered untoward or impolite by even those grave tojens Chih and San, to present them to the public as they appeared at the diamer table at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A small and retired dining room in the Westminster has been placed at the disposal of the embassy. At the head of the room, near the table, is the seat of honor, invariably occupied by the first mandarin or tojen Chih, and the lower end or "foot" of the table is reserved for his associate Sūn. Between these on the right and on the left in chairs, in a very civilized position, were seated their attaches and writers and medicine man, whose importance, doubtless, is greatly enhanced in the eyes of his countrymen by the large pair of spectacles he wears on his nose and in close proximity to his eyes.

Chih had taken his seat, with Tung and Teh on his

in close proximity to his eyes.

Chih had taken his seat, with Tung and Teh on his right and left; and without touching was closely inquiring into the character of the viands the four European servitors attired in white waistcoats and swallow-tailed coats were industriously piling on the

table.

At this juncture Sun and others of the embassy en-

celency Chin arose, as also did his attaches, and together over the table, their hands resting on its edge, they made a most profound bow to the new comers; and these, in return, responded with a gravity of manner that would have won the heart of a thestoried, a most profound bow to the new comers; and these, in return, responded with a gravity of manner that would have won the heart of a thestoried, a sent responded with a gravity of manner that would have won the heart of a thestoried, a gravity of manner that would have won the heart of a thestoried, as people was boast a higher civilization. They certainly use their teeth, and when their food has been thoroughly masticated, swallow it without fear of indigestion or prospective dyspepsia. Chopsticks they that is the Chinese of the embassy) certainly use, but limitedly. With these together, between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand, they take up small pieces of pickies, and when rice was desired the bowl in which it was piaced was raised to the chin, and, with the sticks, a few grains were taken at a time to the mouth. The chopsticks of the Chinaman are a substitute for our fors. When with Chin or Sun it was desirable the diners conid and did employ the knile and fork and spoon with as much grace and aptitude as people to the "manner born."

And now, before closing our description of how a Chinaman eats, let us add that which may be pleasant in the ears of the ladies who linger over the cup at the evening meal. The chinese, when they can get them, use both milk or cream and sugar in their tea. We have read that the Brober of the Sun and Grand Uncle to the Moon, in his Central Flowery kingdom, disadining mik and sugar, invariably swallowed his bohea in its natural state and with the sun, moon and the starty hosts.

The Chinese of the embassy sit straight at their meals, talk pleasantly to each other while swallow-ing their rice or while their masticators are making mince meat of chickens, &c., and use their mapsins with an air which clea

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

Outline History of European Trade in the East-Portuguese, Hollandish, English, Rus-sian and American Diplomacy at Pekin-From 1433 to 1830, or Four Centuries of Diplomatic Review.

The inception of the Burlingame Mission has been

everywhere interpreted, and justly, as the opening act of a new era in the commercial history and diplo-matic annals of Eastern Asia and especially of the hitherto jealous and exclusive nationality of which he reappears in America as the representative. It has been four hundred and thirty-six years since the ancient Kathai was closed to European trade by the overthrow of the Byzantian em-pire in 1433. By this event European communication with Eastern Asia was so completely obstructed as to put a temporary stop to the East Indian and Eastern Asiatic trade, which continued for sixty-three years. Portugal was just at this time in the zenith of commercial importance, and has the honor of having been the first to double the Cape of Good Hope, thereby opening a new passage to the regions of the East. This was effected in 1496, at the same period in which the great Italian navigator, fixed in his belief of the spherical shape of the earth, was seeking to open the same regions to European trade by the project of circumnavigation; and in 1496 the Portuguese took possession of the Malabar coast and also of the peninsula of Malacca. The project of opening trade with the Kathai of the ancient Romans was imme-diately set on foot, and in 1516 a Portuguese adventurer named Raphael Perestrello, leaving Malacca in a junk, effected a landing in the dominions of the Son of Heaven after a brief voyage. Perestrello, having been successful in his reconnaissance, re-turned and reported to the colonial authorities at anisoca, and upon his representations and of Pernac Peres de Andrade. This expedition constated of cight vessels and also hosard an ambassard of the control of the control

threatening was permitted audience, at which it was agreed that the East India Company should pay 2,000 tales, four pieces of iron ordnance and fifty muskets per year for the privilege of the Canton trade. Traffic with various profit was continued under this treaty until 1682, when an attempt was made to expei all strangers at the instance of the Portuguese at Macao, who agreed to pay the sum of 24,000 tacis per year for the privilege of exclusive trade. This edict was rescinded in 1685, the Portuguese proving unfaithful to the contract.

In 1742 the mission of Commodore Ason (English) was undertaken, resulting, however, in little advantage to the English traders; for five years after the English had only eight vessels engaged in the trade, against six from Holland, four Swedish and two Danish, the total being twenty. In 1782, however, the English trade had largely increased and follows:—

## THE CHINESE AND AMERICAN INDEMNITY

[From the Hartford Courant (Governor Hawley), May 20-.] It will be remembered that in March of last year the crew of an American bark was murdered by the savages of Formosa, and that a subsequent attempt to punish the gulity parties was conspicuously unsuccessful. The Senate has recently been informed by Mr. Seward that the Chinese government has taken the matter in hand, and has extorted a bond ment is so curious that we print it in full:-

This agreement being a guarantee furnished by the head men of the Canton and Footlen villages, Sin-ah-kew, Chang-sin, Ugh-cheon-who, and the head men of the four chenny-ke villages of half-custe, Su-

we give this bond before the great men and gentlewe give this bond before the great men and gentlemen. We stand security for the savage kooluts. They unfortunately killed the crew of the Rover. Now, the great troops have come to punish them and they repent. Again the ruler of the eignteen villages, Tooke-took, and the American Consul, having met together, have come to a friendly understanding. They have both agreed upon a riag to be a sign of peace. From this time any ship from any nation in danger of the elements that will show this flag will be succored by the savages. None of their crews shall be murdered, but all will be sent to our head men, and from there to Talwanfoo.

We stand security before the court for the eighteen savage tribes to this end, that hereafter no foreigner shall ever be murdered. Should such crime be committed we all will unite, with one heart and body, with the soldiers to seize the guilty parties and punish them, and of so doing none of us will ever dare to refuse.

If foreigners land without necessity and are murdered we shall not be responsible.

We give this bond before the court, 9th moon, 6th year.

A Young Girl Falls Over a Precipice Nearly Two Hundred Feet High.

About haif-past live o clock on Sunnay evening an accident of a most frightful character occurred at Gazzam's Hill, in Pittsburg, Pa., which resulted in the death of a young girl under singular, said and painful circumstances. It seems that Miss Maggle McGinniss, aged about sixteen, who resided with her parents in the locality mentioned, was sitting at the brink of a precipice overlooking a number of iron mills, in company with two other girls, both of whom were several years younger than herself. The hill at this point rises to an altitude of nearly two hundred feet, and for fully half the distance to the bottom it is almost perpendicular; then a narrow table or shelf intervenes, passing over which the descent is again perpendicular; then a narrow table or shelf intervenes, passing over which the descent is again perpendicular; then a narrow table or shelf intervenes, passing over which the descent is again perpendicular; then a narrow table or shelf intervenes, passing over which the descent is again perpendicular; then a narrow table or shelf intervenes, passing over which the descent is again perpendicular; then a narrow table or shelf intervenes, passing over which the descent of shelf intervenes passing over which the descent is again perpendicular; then a narrow table or shelf intervenes has suddenly selzed with her companions she was suddenly selzed with epileps, and in her first struggles fell over the precipice. A few feet from the summit her clothing campit on a projecting rock, and for a moment the unfortunate girl hung suspended. It was only a minute, however, for her little companions had scarcely uttered their first piercing screams for assistance when the clothing became, detached from the rock and the body made its fearful, fatal descent. Full one hundred feet did it fall, striking as it went rocks and bushes, leaving here and there fragments of clothing and tresses of hair, until it reached, with a crash, the shelf of table men

MISCELLANEOUS. A BROLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—NON support, drunkenness or desertion sufficient cause. No publicity; so charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. E. HOWES, Attorney, 2c., 78 Nasaau street. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., 78 Nassau street.

A -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COLlege Lottery of Rentucky:—
shelhy college extra—Class 247, May 25, 1868.
22, 6, 49, 20, 54, 65, 19, 40, 69, 51, 75, 72, 25.
bHRILBY COLLEGE—CLASS 266, MAY 25, 1868.
65, 65, 65, 25, 18, 65, 37, 21, 25, 23, 6, 28.
FRANCE, SMITH a CO., Managers.

KENTCORY—EXTRA CLASS 26, MAY 25, 19, 10, 23

XENTCORY—CLASS 9, MAY 25, 1867.

56, 51, 48, 51, 68, 8, 74, 27, 50, 18, 17, 77.

MICHTHER, MOSRIEM A CU., Managers.

FOR CITULIARS and information in the above Lotteries address

FRANCE, SMITH & CO., FRANCE, BMITH & CO., Covington, Ky.

Official Drawings of the Paducan State | 1886. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878.

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